The VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

The Freedom of the Preſs is one of the great Bulwarks of Liberty, and can never be reſtrained but by deſpotic Governments.

[MAY 15. 1778.] WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by DIXON & HUNTER. [No. 1415.]

General BURGOYNE's LETTER *to Lord* GERMAINE *concluded from our laſt.*

THE bulk of the enemy's army was hourly joined by new corps of militia and volunteers, and the numbers together amounted to 16,000 men.

Their poſition, which extended three parts in four of a circle round us, was, from the nature of the ground, inattackable in all parts.

In this ſituation the army took the beſt poſition poſſible, and fortified; waiting till the 13th at night, in the anxious hope of ſuccours from our friends, the next deſirable expectation, an attack from our enemy.

During this time the men lay continually upon their arms, and were cannonaded in every part; even rifle ſhot and grape ſhot came into all parts of the line, though without any conſiderable effect.

At this period an exact account of the proviſions was taken, and the circumſtances ſtated in the opening of this letter became compleat.

The council of war was extended to all the Field Officers and Captains commanding corps of the army, and the Convention incloſed herewith enſued; a reſolution which I am ſure was unavoidable, and which, I truſt, in that ſituation, will be eſteemed honourable.

After the execution of the treaty, General Gates drew together the force that ſurrounded my poſition, and I had the conſolation to have as many witneſſes as I have men under my command of its amounting to the number mentioned above.

During the events ſtated above, an attempt was made againſt Ticonderoga by an army aſſembled under Major General Lincoln, who found means to march with a conſiderable corps from Hubberton undiſcovered, while another column of his force paſſed the mountains between Skeenſborough and Lake George; and on the morning of the 18th of September, a ſudden and general attack was made upon the carrying place of Lake George, Sugar Hill, Ticonderoga, and Mount Independence. The ſea officer commanding the armed ſhip ſtationed to defend the carrying place, as alſo ſome of the officers commanding at the poſts, at the Sugar Hill, and at the portage, were ſurpriſed and a conſiderable part of four companies of the 53d regiment, were made priſoners; a blockhouſe commanded by Lieutenant Lord of the 53d regiment was the only poſt on that ſide that had time to make uſe of their arms, and they made a brave defence till cannon taken from the ſurpriſed veſſel was brought againſt them.

After ſtating and lamenting ſo fatal a want of vigilance, I have to inform your Lordſhip of the ſatisfactory events which followed.

The enemy having twice ſummoned Brigadier General Powell, and received ſuch anſwers as become a gallant officer entruſted with ſo important a poſt; and having tried during the courſe of four days ſeveral attacks, and being repulſed in all, retreated without having done any conſiderable damage.

Brigadier General powell, from whoſe report I extract this relation, gives great commendations to the regiment of Prince Frederick, and the other troops ſtationed at Mount Independence. The Brigadier alſo mentions with great applauſe the behaviour of Captain Taylor of the 21ſt. regiment, who was accidentally there on his road to the army from the hoſpital, and Lieut. Becroft, of the 24th regiment, who with the artificers in arms, defended an important battery.

On the 24th of September the enemy, enabled by the capture of the gun boats and batteaux, which they had made after the ſurpriſe of the ſhip, to embark upon Lake George, attacked Diamond Iſland in two diviſions.

Captain Aubry and two companies of the 47th regiment had been poſted at that iſland from the time the army paſſed the Hudſon's river, as a better ſituation for the ſecurity of the ſtores at the ſouth end of Lake George, than Fort George, which is on the continent, and not tenable againſt artillery and numbers. The enemy were repulſed by Captain Aubrey with great loſs, and purſued by the gun boats under his command to the eaſt ſhore, where two of their principal veſſels were retaken together with all the cannon; they had juſt time to ſet fire to the other batteaux, and retreated over the mountains.

I beg leave to refer your Lordſhip for further particulars to my Aid de Camp Lord Peterſham; and I humbly take occaſion to recommend to his Majeſty's notice that nobleman, as one endued with qualities to do important ſervices to his country in every ſtation to which his birth may lead. In this late campaign in particular his behaviour has been ſuch as to entitle him to the fulleſt applauſe, and I am confident his merit will be thought a ſufficient ground for his preferment, though deprived of the eclat and ſort of claim which generally attends the delivery of fortunate diſpatches.

I have only to add, my Lord, a general report of the killed and wounded. I do not give it as correct; the hurry of the time and the ſeparation of the corps, having rendered it impoſſible to make it ſo. The Britiſh Officers have bled profuſely and moſt honourably; all who have fallen were valuable, but the active merits which marked the public and private character of Brigadier General Fraſer will long remain upon the memory of this army, and make his loſs a ſubject of particular regret. Thoſe who remain unwounded have been equally forward; and the General officers, from the mode of fighting, have been more expoſed than in other ſervices. Among the reſt I have had my eſcapes. It depends upon the ſentence his Majeſty ſhall paſs upon my conduct, upon the judgment of my profeſſion, and of the impartial and reſpectable part of my country, whether I am to eſteem them bleſſings or misfortunes.

I have the honour to be, &c.

J. BURGOYNE.

P. S. The above is an exact duplicate of the diſpatch ſent by Lord Peterſham. Captain Craig, of the 47th regiment, who has the charge of it, is an officer of great merit, and is particularly worthy of notice for having ſerved with unabated zeal and activity through this laborious campaign, notwithſtanding a wound through his arm, which he received at Hubberton.

The following is a copy of General GATES's LETTER *to the Earl of* THANET, *alluded to in the Duke of* RICHMOND's *motion in the Houſe of Lords, February 19th 1778, "that General Gates's letter to Lord Thanet lie on the table."*

ALBANY, OCTOBER 26, 1777.

MY LORD,

PRESUMING upon our former friendſhip, I take the liberty of addreſſing this letter to your Lordſhip, General Burgoyne having aſſured me it ſhall be faithfully delivered. The very important event of this campaign, ſo far as it reſpects General Burgoyne and myſelf, will, by the unexaggerating voice of truth, be related to your Lordſhip. For what leſs can be ſaid of it than that the King's army, which left Canada in June, are all killed, taken, or have ſurrendered priſoners, under the Convention of Saratoga? How this compleat victory has been uſed, with reſpect to the behaviour of the conquerors to the vanquiſhed, General Burgoyne and Lord Peterſham, as well as ſoldiers, and men of honour, will declare. But to the main deſign of my addreſſing this letter to your Lordſhip. Born and educated in England, I cannot help feeling for the misfortunes brought upon my native country by the [illegible] of that adminiſtration who began, and continued [illegible] impolitic, cruel, and unnatural war. [illegible] loſs of commerce, of power and conſequence [illegible] downfal of public credit, are but the beginning [illegible] evils that muſt inevitably be followed by a thouſand more, unleſs prevented by ſome lenient hand, ſome great ſtate phyſician, with the [illegible], integrity, and abilities of a Chatham, joined to the wiſdom, virtue, and juſtice of a Camden, aided and ſupported by ſuch men as your Lordſhip, men as independent in their fortunes as unſullied in their honour, and who never bowed their heads to Baal. Such a man, ſo ſupported, may yet ſave the ſinking ſtate, by confirming that independence which the people of this continent are reſolved to part with but when they part with this world. Such a man will do what all wiſe ſtateſmen have done before him. He will be true to the welfare and intereſt of his country; [illegible] the reſolutions paſſed to ſupport that ſyſtem, which no power can eſtabliſh, he will endeavour to preſerve ſo much of the empire and honour as the circumſtances of the times, and the maleadminiſtration of thoſe who ruled before him, have left to his government.

[illegible] States of America are willing to be the friends, but never will ſubmit to be the ſlaves, of the parent country. They are, by conſanguinity, by commerce, by language, and by the affection which naturally ſprings from theſe, more attached to England than to any other country under the ſun. Therefore ſpurn not the bleſſing which yet remains. Inſtantly withdraw your fleets and armies; cultivate the friendſhip and commerce of America. Thus, and thus only, can England hope to be great and happy. Seek that, in a commercial alliance; ſeek it, ere it be too late; for there only you muſt expect to find it.

Theſe, my Lord, are the undiſguiſed ſentiments of a man that rejoices not in the blood ſhed in this fatal conteſt, of a man who glories in the name of ENGLISHMAN, and wiſhes to ſee peace and friendſhip between Great Britain and America fixed upon the firmeſt foundation.

Our friend, General LEE, has ſuffered a long and ſevere impriſonment; but the hour is at hand that forces General Howe to what he muſt forever bluſh for not having done before. The pride, not the power, of the King's Generals, prevents me from being more particular as to the immediate ſituation of the man * you ſo much regarded. I beg your Lordſhip will preſent my affectionate compliments to Hall, and Sir Charles Davers.

With the greateſt reſpect, I have the honour to be, my Lord,

Your Lordſhip's moſt obedient, humble ſervant,

HORATIO GATES.

To the Right Honourable the Earl of THANET.

* *Major General* LEE.

TRENTON, *April* 23.

On Thurſday night laſt a party of the Britiſh light dragoons came from Philadelphia to Baſkirk, where they ſurprized and made priſoners thirteen of our militia, ſome of whom they cut and abuſed in the moſt barbarous manner.

We hear it is generally reported in Philadelphia that a declaration of war between France and England has taken place; that Mr. Pitt is actually at the head of affairs; that the King of Pruſſia has marched 9000 men into the Prince of Heſſe's dominions, in order to oblige him to recall his troops from America; that Europe is in a tumult; and that there has been a mob in London, which carried through the ſtreets the effigy of General Waſhington, whom they declared the ſupporter of liberty; and their zeal tranſported them to ſuch a height, that they broke the windows and roughly handled the perſons of thoſe who would not illuminate.

YORK TOWN, *May* 2.

New York, *April* 17, 1778.

SIR,

HAVING been honoured with his Majeſty's inſtructions to circulate the incloſures, I take the liberty to offer them to you for your candid conſideration, and to recommend that, through your means, the officers and men under your command may be acquainted with their contents. I am, ſir, your very humble ſervant,

W. TRYON, Governor.

General WASHINGTON.

HEAD QUARTERS, VALLEY FORGE, *April* 26, 1778.

SIR,

YOUR letter of the 17th, and a triplicate of the ſame, were duly received. I had the pleaſure of ſeeing the draughts of the two bills before thoſe which were ſent by you came to hand; and I can aſſure you they are ſuffered to have a free currency among the officers and men under my command, in whoſe fidelity to the United States I have the moſt perfect confidence. The incloſed Gazette, publiſhed the 24th at York Town, will ſhew you that it is the wiſh of Congreſs they ſhould have an unreſtrained circulation.

I take the liberty to tranſmit you a few printed copies of a reſolution of Congreſs of the 23d inſtant, and to requeſt you will be inſtrumental in communicating its contents, ſo far as it may be in your power, to the perſons who are the objects of its operation. The benevolent purpoſe it is intended to anſwer will, I perſuade myſelf, ſufficiently recommend it to your candor. I am, ſir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

G. WASHINGTON.

Major General TRYON, *at New York.*

In CONGRESS, APRIL 23, 1778.

WHEREAS perſuaſion and influence, the example of the deluded or miſled, the fear of danger, or the calamities of war, may have induced ſome of the ſubjects of theſe States to join, aid, or abet the Britiſh forces in America, and who, though now deſirous of returning to their duty, and [illegible] to be reſtored and re-united to their country, may be deterred [illegible] of puniſhment; and whereas the people of theſe States are [illegible] rather diſpoſed to mitigate than to encreaſe the horrors of war, to pardon offenders:

Reſolved, that it be recommended to the legiſlatures of the ſeveral States to paſs laws, or to the executive authority of each State, if inveſted with ſufficient power, to iſſue proclamations declaring pardon, with ſuch exceptions, and under ſuch limitations and reſtrictions, as they ſhall think expedient, to ſuch of their inhabitants or ſubjects as have levied war againſt any of theſe States, or adhered to, aided, or abetted the enemy, and ſhall ſurrender themſelves to any civil or military officer of any of theſe States, and ſhall return to the State to which they belong before the 10th day of June next. And it is recommended to the good and faithful citizens of theſe States to receive ſuch [illegible] penitents with compaſſion and mercy, and to forgive and bury in obliviſ[illegible] paſt failings and tranſgreſſions.

Extract from the minutes.

CHARLES THOMSON, [illegible]

Yeſterday morning, at 10 o'clock, the managers of the United [illegible] began the drawing of the FIRST CLASS at the courthouſe in this [illegible]

MAY 4.

On Saturday laſt SIMEON DEANE, *Eſq; arrived at Congreſs, expreſs from the American Plenipotentiaries at the court of France, and delivered his diſpatches to his Honour the Preſident. The important contents are, by a correſpondent, thus communicated.*

THE news of the defeat and captivity of General Burgoyne were received in France the beginning of December, with as much joy as if a victory by their own troops had been announced. Our Plenipotentiaries took this opportunity again to attract the attention of the court of France to the object of their negociation. On the 16th, Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of Straſburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, waited upon our Plenipotentiaries, and informed them, *by order of the King*, "That after long and full conſideration of our affairs and propoſitions in Council, it was decided, and his Majeſty was determined to acknowledge our independence, and make a treaty with us of amity and commerce. That in this treaty no advantage would be taken of our preſent ſituation to obtain terms from us which otherwiſe would not be convenient for us to agree to, his Majeſty deſiring that the treaty, once made, ſhould be durable, and our amity ſubſiſt forever, which could not be expected if each nation did not find its intereſt in the continuance as well as in the commencement of it. It was therefore his intention that the terms of the treaty ſhould be ſuch as we might be willing to agree to if our ſtate had been long eſtabliſhed, and in the fulneſs of ſtrength and power, and ſuch as we ſhould approve of when that time ſhould come. That his Majeſty was [illegible] in his determination, not only to acknowledge, but to ſupport our independence by every means in his power. That in doing this, he might probably be ſoon engaged in war, with all the expences, riſk and damage uſually attending it; yet he ſhould not expect any compenſation from us on that account, nor pretend that he acted wholly for our ſakes, ſince, beſides his real good will to us and our cauſe, it was manifeſtly the intereſt of France that the power of England ſhould be diminiſhed by our ſeparation from it. He ſhould, moreover, not ſo much as inſiſt, that, if he engaged in the war with England on our account, we ſhould not make a ſeparate peace for ourſelves, whenever good and advantageous terms were offered to us. The only condition he ſhould require and rely on would be this, *that we, in no peace to be made with England ſhould give up our independance, and return to the obedience of that government.*"

That upon theſe principles, by virtue of full powers by the King of France to Monſieur Girard, Royal Syndic of the city of Straſburgh, and Secretary of his Majeſty's Council of State, dated the 30th of January, 1778, this Miniſter with our Plenipotentiaries, ſigned at Paris, on the 6th of February, a treaty of alliance and commerce between the crown of France and the United States of America, almoſt in the very terms in which the American Plenipotentiaries had been inſtructed by Congreſs. In the treaty of alliance the following articles are conſpicuous.

"ARTICLE I. If war ſhould break out between France and Great Britain during the continuance of the war between the United States and England, his Majeſty and the United States ſhall make it a common cauſe, and aid each other mutually with their good offices, their councils, and their forces, according to the exigence of conjunctures, as becomes good and faithful allies.

"ARTICLE II. The eſſential and *direct end* of the preſent defenſive alliance is, to maintain effectually *the liberty, ſovereignty, and independence, abſolute and unlimited*, of the ſaid United States, as well in matters of government as of commerce.

"ARTICLE VI. The moſt Chriſtian King renounces for ever the poſſeſſion of the iſland of Bermuda, *as well as of any part of the continent of North America* which before the treaty of Paris in 1763, or in virtue of that treaty, were acknowledged to belong to the Crown of Great Britain, or to the United States heretofore called Britiſh colonies, or which *are at this time, or have lately been* under the power of the King and Crown of Great Britain."

The treaty of commerce ſtands upon the broad baſis of equality; and conſidering the eſtabliſhed great power of France, and the infancy of the United States, is an act without parallel. In a word, the ſentiments delivered on the 16th of December by Monſ. Girard, by order of the King of France, are ſentiments rarely entertained by Princes, and which, together with theſe equal treaties, muſt rank him, not only among the greateſt monarchs of France, but in hiſtory.

The independence of America is a favourite object with all thoſe powers of Europe, who entertain commercial views. With reſpect to the acknowledgement of our independence, they have waited the example of France, and will now be determined in our favour by her conduct. The Emperor, Spain, and Pruſſia are determined to ſupport us. On the 6th of November laſt the Pruſſian Miniſter wrote in the following terms to one of our Plenipotentiaries, "As to the reinforcements of troops which Great Britain may receive from other powers of Europe for the next campaign, I can aſſure you Sir, that your nation has nothing to fear from Ruſſia or Denmark; and that even Germany will not furniſh but ſome hundred men which the Duke of Brunſwick, the Landgrave of Heſſe, and the Margrave of Anſpach, in conformity to their treaties, cannot but ſend annually, to recruit the troops which thoſe Princes hold in America in the pay of Great Britain. It is with ſincere ſatisfaction that I give you this agreeable information." The King of Pruſſia would not allow the troops of Heſſe and the Hanau, in Britiſh pay, to paſs through his dominions, he has promiſed to be the ſecond power in Europe to acknowledge the independence of America.

The American priſoners in England were treated with ſuch inhumanity, as induced our Plenipotentiaries to write to Lord North on the ſubject; and to employ a Gentleman of rank in London to relieve their diſtreſſes. The Britiſh government thereupon relaxed their ſeverities. The friends of America in London called a meeting on the 24th of December, 1777, to collect ſubſcriptions for the relief of American priſoners, and on the 5th of January they collected 2677l. 8s. 6d. ſterling for that purpoſe. Among the ſubſcribers ſtand the names of Marquis of Rockingham, Marquis of Granby, Earl Shelburne, Earl Abingdon, Lord Cholmondeley, Viſcount Middleton, Vicounteſs Middleton, Sir George Saville, Hon. Thomas Townſend, Hon. Thomas Townſend, Jun. Hon. Thomas Walpole, beſides many Aldermen and Gentlemen of the firſt diſtinction. Our Plenipotentiaries aſſure us that Britain, failing in this campaign, cannot poſſibly make another in America, ſo low are her finances reduced, ſo ruined is her credit abroad, and ſo difficult is it for her to procure men at home. That the greateſt preparations of war were making in all parts of France. That near 50,000 French troops were actually marched into Normandy and Brittany; and that the navy of France and Spain now conſiſted of 270 ſail ready for ſea.

Theſe important advices were brought over in Le Senſible, Monſ. Marignie Commander, a Royal frigate of France, of 28 twelve pounders and 300 men. She left Breſt on the 8th of March, and after a paſſage of 35 days arrived at Caſco Bay, from whence ſhe ſailed on her return, after two days ſtay to take in water.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 9.

COPY *of a* LETTER *from the Honourable the* VIRGINIA DELEGATES *at* CONGRESS, *to his Excellency the Governor, dated* YORK, *May* 3.

SIR,

HAVING heard that a meſſenger from France was on his way to Congreſs with important diſpatches, we detained the expreſs, who otherwiſe would have ſet out yeſterday, that we might furniſh your Excellency with the intelligence he brought. It is with ſingular pleaſure we inform you, Sir, that this meſſenger has brought to Congreſs authenticated copies of a treaty of commerce, and a treaty of amity and alliance, ſigned at Paris, on the 6th of February laſt, between France and theſe United States; and we underſtand there is abundant reaſon to ſuppoſe that the whole Bourbon family will immediately accede thereto. The treaty of commerce is exactly conformable to our own propoſals, and it is upon the moſt generous and equal principles. The treaty of alliance, &c. is profeſſedly for ſecurity of the ſovereignty and abſolute independency of theſe States, both in government and trade, and it argues that if Great Britain declares war againſt France on this account, or cauſes a war, or attempts to hinder her commerce, that we ſhall make it a common cauſe, and join our arms and councils againſt the common enemy. Each country guarantees to the other the poſſeſſions that they do or may poſſeſs at the end of the war. Having heard theſe treaties read but once in Congreſs, we cannot be more particular now. In general, we find that his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has been governed by principles of magnanimity and true generoſity, taking no advantage of our circumſtances, but acting as if we were in the plenitude of power, and in the greateſt ſecurity. We are ſhortly to receive conſiderable ſtores from France, that come under convoy of a fleet of men of war. The King of Pruſſia has actually refuſed to permit the Heſſian and Hanoverian troops, that England had engaged for America, to paſs through his territories. We congratulate you, Sir, and our country, on this great and important event; but we beg leave further to obſerve, that it is, in our opinion, of infinite conſequence that the army ſhould be quickly and powerfully reinforced; becauſe if Britain ſhould ſeemly permit the trade of France to proceed without interruption, and puſh her whole force againſt us this campaign, it might be attended with very pernicious conſequences. But with a ſtrong army, we ſhall, under God, be perfectly ſecure, and it will probably compel Great Britain to a ſpeedy recognition of our independence, and thus ſecure the peace of Europe, with the peace, happineſs, and glory of America.

We have the honour to be, with much eſteem, Sir, your Excellency's moſt obedient and very humble ſervants.

Copy of a letter from the Honourable Meſſrs. FRANKLIN, DEANE, *and* LEE, *to his Excellency the* PRESIDENT *of* CONGRESS.

PASSY, *near Paris, February* 8th, 1778.

HONOURABLE SIR,

WE have now the great ſatisfaction of acquainting you and the Congreſs, that the treaties with France are at length completed and ſigned. The firſt is a treaty of *Amity* and *Commerce*, much on the plan of that projected in Congreſs; the other is a treaty of *Alliance*, in which it is ſtipulated, that in caſe England declares war againſt France, or occaſions a war by attempts to hinder her commerce with us, we ſhould then make a common cauſe of it, and join our forces and councils, &c. &c. The great aim of this treaty is declared to be to "eſtabliſh the liberty, ſovereignty, and independency, abſolute and unlimited of the United States, as well in matters of government as commerce. And this is guaranteed to us by France, together with all the countries we poſſeſs, or ſhall poſſeſs at the concluſion of the war; in return for which the States guarantee to France all its poſſeſſions in America. We do not now add more particulars, as you will ſoon have the whole by a ſafer conveyance, a frigate being appointed to carry our diſpatches. We only obſerve to you, and with pleaſure, that we have found throughout this buſineſs the greateſt cordiality in this Court; and that no advantage has been taken or attempted to be taken of our preſent difficulties, to obtain hard terms from us; but ſuch has been the King's magnanimity and goodneſs, that he has propoſed none which we might not readily have agreed to in a ſtate of full proſperity and eſtabliſhed power. The principle laid down as the baſis of the treaty being as declared in the preamble, "the moſt perfect equality and reciprocalneſs," the privileges in trade, are mutual, and none are given to France but what we are at liberty to grant to any other nation. On the whole, we have abundant reaſon to be ſatisfied with the good will of this court and the nation in general, which we therefore hope will be cultivated by the Congreſs, by every means that may eſtabliſh the UNION and render it permanent.

When we mention the good will of this nation to our cauſe, we may add that of all Europe; which having been offended by the pride and inſolence of Britain, wiſhes to ſee its power diminiſhed. And all who have received injuries from her, are by one of the articles to be invited into our alliance. The preparations for war are carried on with emenſe activity; and it is very ſoon expected.

With our hearty congratulations and our duty to Congreſs, we have the honour to be, very reſpectfully, Sir, yours, &c.

By a Gentleman juſt from Baltimore we learn, that on receiving the news of the treaty between France and the United States the price of goods fell in a few days one hundred per cent.

Laſt Monday week the General Aſſembly met at the capitol purſuant to adjournment, but there not being a ſufficient number of members to proceed to buſineſs they adjourned, from day to day, till Tuſday laſt. The following members then appearing, they proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, when Benjamin HARRISON, Eſq; of Berkeley, was elected into that office, and Edmund RANDOLPH, Eſq; choſen clerk, in the room of John Tazewell, Eſq; who has reſigned on account of his health.

By an expreſs, which arrived laſt night with diſpatches to his Excellency the Governor, we have been favoured with a Philadelphia paper as late as the 9th of May, which mentions that the treaties of amity and commerce, and of alliance, entered into by our Plenipotentiaries at Paris and his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty's Miniſters, have been unanimouſly ratified and confirmed by Congreſs. The paper alſo contains ſome of the articles of the treaty of amity and commerce, published by Congreſs; but as they come ſo late, and are very long, we hope we ſhall be excuſed for not publiſhing them this week. Our readers may depend on having them in our next.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 12, 1778.

TO be rented or ſold, the HOUSE and LOT, with the other improvements thereon, belonging to the ſubſcriber, ſituate on the moſt public part of the main ſtreet, in the ſaid city, well calculated for any buſineſs, and in good repair. The terms of payment will be made agreeable to any who chooſe to purchaſe, on their giving bond with ſuch ſecurity as ſhall be approved of. If more agreeable, it may be had on an annuity for two lives.

(2) EDWARD CHARLTON.

FOR ſale, 1200 acres of LAND, on *Buckſkin* creek, in *Diamiddle* county. For terms apply to HENRY WALKER.

TO be ſold on *Tueſday* the 12th of *May*, at *Ogleſby's* warehouſe, on *James* river, in the county of *Chesterfield*, to the higheſt bidder, for ready money, the ſloop TWO BROTHERS, with all her rigging, ſails, tackle, and apparel, an inventory of which will be ſhewn at the day of ſale.

JAMES BALL, *for Ruſh Tooker*, & co.

TO be ſold for ready money, or on credit, or exchanged for land and negroes, my houſes and lot on the main ſtreet in the city of *Williamſburg*, where I now live. As the partnerſhip between my brother and myſelf expires the laſt day of next month, it will be taken kind if thoſe who are indebted to the company, will ſettle their accounts by that day. Alſo thoſe who are indebted to the ſubſcriber while living in *Glouceſter* county, with whom *Edmund Randolph*, Eſq; is empowered to ſettle.

WILLIAM CARTER.

HANOVER, *April* 29, 1778.

ON *Auguſt* the 6th, will be rented for five years, on the premiſes, and poſſeſſion given in *December*, the TAVERN and part of the plantation at *Hanover* courthouſe, with every neceſſary houſe for tavern keeping. The advantageous ſituation of the place is ſo well known, that a particular deſcription of it cannot be neceſſary. (3) PAUL THILMAN.

HANOVER county, *April* 29, 1778.

TO be ſold to the higheſt bidder, the 20th of *July* next, on the premiſes, a tract of LAND belonging to the eſtate of the late *James Shackleford*, deceaſed, containing 143 acres, and about one mile from *Hanover* courthouſe. All perſons who have demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to lend in their accounts by the firſt of *June*, that they may be ſettled and diſcharged, and thoſe in arrears are requeſted to make ſpeedy payment.

JUDITH SHACKLEFORD, Executrix.

MECKLENBURG, *April* 25th, 1778.

I intend for *Saint Euſtatia* immediately, and to return in a few months. EBENEZER MACHARG.

THERE is now in *Alexandria* goal, a certain *Jonathan Jennings*, for paſſing ſeveral counterfeit continental five and eight dollar bills. He had in his poſſeſſion one ſix dollar bill dated *Philadelphia, May* 20, 1777, ſigned *S Elbert*, *G Welch*, twenty five bills of five dollars dated *Baltimore, February* 26, 1777, ſigned *J Barney*, *Wm Aſquith*, *G Welch*, *M Alexander*, *J Keith*, *R Crawford*, *S S Coale*, *R Johnſon*, eighty bills of eight dollars dated *Philadelphia, May* 20, 1777, ſigned *R Smith*, *A M'Caliſter*, *John Taylor*, *A Norris*, *S Elbert*, *R Smith*, *S Elbert*, *G Welch*, *C Young*, *C Lewis*. They are done from a coarſe copperplate, the words SPANISH MILLED DOLLARS are in ſmaller characters than in the good bills, the paper is ſmoother, the emblems are much ſhiner and brighter than in the true bills, the heads of the good bills are very dark, the heads of the bad bills are very bright, the ſignatures of the ſame perſons are varient and badly done. *Jennings* brought to town with him a likely dark bay ſtallion, which by a paper he produced, appears to have been purchaſed of a *Simon Wilkes* in *Maryland*, alſo a Negro man purchaſed of *James Sloan* in *Kent* county, *Maryland*, perhaps with bad money. The Negro and horſe are both in town.

[illegal] at 4 o'clock the aforesaid, [illegible] agreeable to the laſt will and [illegible] late Hon. *William Byrd*, Eſq; for ready money, the dwelling-houſe of the ſaid deceaſed, in *Williamſburg*, together with the lots adjoining. Their qualities are ſo well known, and have been already advertiſed particularly, that a further deſcription is unneceſſary.

THE EXECUTRIX.

PETERSBURG, *April* 23, 1778.

THE [illegible] *Dinwiddie* courthouſe, to the loweſt bidder, on the 18th day of *May* next, being court day, the building of a priſon, the plan will be [illegible] that day by

ROBERT WALKER.
EDWARD WYATT.
WILLIAM WATKINS.
JOSEPH JONES.

2‖

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 5, 1778.

TO BE SOLD, for ready money, before the *Raleigh* door, on the 23d inſtant, and to be entered on the 1ſt of *July* next, the ſtore houſes and [illegible] this city, late the property of *John Prentis*, & company.

NANSEMOND, *April* 27, 1778.

ALL demands againſt the eſtate of *Chriſtopher Roberts*, deceaſed, are deſired to be made known without delay, that they may be adjuſted and paid, and thoſe indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to ſettle their accounts as ſoon as poſſible. (2‖) WILLIAM ROBERTS, Executor.

IF [illegible] *M'Kenny*, brother to *Anne M'Kenny* (ſince *Dela Hoyde*) late of the [illegible] of *South Carolina*, is living, he may hear of ſomething to his advantage by applying to *George Sikes* of *Chriſtiansen* (*Bruce aforeſaid*) by letter or otherwiſe. (26‖)

[illegible] at *Weſtover*, on *Wedneſday* the 10th of *June*, if fair, if not the [illegible] fair day, for ready money, upwards of 500 ounces of elegant and faſhionable plate, the property of the eſtate of the late Honourable *William Byrd*, Eſquire.

THE EXECUTRIX.

DINWIDDIE county, *July* 15, 1777.

ANY ſubſcriber hath for ſale about 6000 acres of LAND, near the old [illegible] of *Petersburg* in *Pittſylvania* county, which would ſell in *Amelia* parcels from 3l. to 5l. *per* acre, on which are ſeveral ſmall tenements and plantations. Alſo 6000 acres on the waters and branches of *Hyco's* and *Dan* river, in the county of *Halifax*, on which are likewiſe ſeveral ſmall plantations and improvements. Alſo 6000 acres in the county of *Mecklenburg*, in different parts of that county. Likewiſe ſeveral ſmall pieces of land in the counties of *Dinwiddie* and *Brunſwick*, containing about 4 or 500 acres each.

ROGER ATKINSON.

Auguſt [illegible] 1778. Since writing the above advertiſement, I have been upon the laſt mentioned lands, and can recommend them as fine tobacco lands, lying well and ſate upon ſtone, the whole tenable, the greateſt part rich.

ROGER ATKINSON.

FOR SALE, in the city of *Williamſburg*, ſituate on the main ſtreet, a HOUSE and LOT, with convenient outhouſes. For terms, inquire of the printer.

CAROLINE county, *April* 1, 1778.

THE ſubſcriber is in want of a WEAVER that is a maſter of his buſineſs, and capable of managing a manufactory of linen, woollen, and cotton; ſuch a one that comes well recommended, will be employed, and have good wages given. (6) GAWIN CORBIN, Jun.

A MEETING of all the members of the OHIO COMPANY, reſiding in *Virginia* and *Maryland*, is deſired on *Monday* the 18th day of *May* next, at the houſe of Mrs. *Jane Vobe*, in *Williamſburg*, on buſineſs of the greateſt importance. (4) G. MASON, Treaſurer.

THE Preſident and Profeſſors of *William* and *Mary* college, do hereby earneſtly requeſt all perſons who ſend their ſons to the ſaid college, to be punctual attendance to their punctual return upon the expiration of the allowed vacations; as the [illegible] according to the times for their return, occaſions great confuſion in the different claſſes, as well as much interruption in their reſpective ſtudies. In the grammar ſchool, a month is allowed at *Chriſtmas*, a week at *Eaſter*, and a month at *Midſummer*.

THE [illegible] horſe REGULUS ſtands at my ſtable in *New Kent* county, near [illegible] forge, and will cover mares at 8 dollars the leap, 6l. the ſeaſon, and one ſhilling; the money to be paid before the mares are taken away, I have provided paſturage for the mares, but will not be liable for eſcapes or other accidents. *Regulus* is a beautiful bay, full 15 hands and an inch high, moſt perfect, and remarkable for getting fine foals, both as to beauty and ſize. He was bred by the late Col. *Baylor*, and got by his horſe *Fearnought* out of *Jenny Diſmal*, who was got by *Old Diſmal*; he won a thouſand guineas ſweepſtakes [illegible] at [illegible] places, without ever being once beaten. His ſire was the [illegible] Arabian; *Jenny Diſmal*'s dam was got by *Lord Godolphin*'s *White-foot*. *Regulus* has proved himſelf on the turf to be equal to any horſe in the colony. (1‖) JOHN APPERSON.

THE beautiful high bred horſe GODOLPHIN, got by *Old Fearnought*, [illegible] of the well known mare *Jenny Diſmal*, imported by the late Col. [illegible]. He is a fine bay, full ſized and remarkable for his fine ſhape and [illegible]. In the year 1773, being then 4 years old, he beat Col. *Lloyd*'s colt [illegible] a match for 400 guineas, and has lately received forfeit from Sir *Peyton* [illegible] with [illegible] Figure. His colts are well ſhaped and promiſing, either [illegible] turf or ſaddle, being very active. He ſtands at Mr. *Henry Simmons*'s near *Smoky Ordinary* in *Brunſwick*, and will cover mares at 20 dollars the leap, or 20 the ſeaſon; the money to be ſent with the mares. Good paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes or accidents.

4‖ THOMAS FIELD.

Juſt imported from BORDEAUX, *and to be ſold by* Nicholas B. Seabrook, *in Richmond town, the following articles, viz.*

JESUITS bark, rhenbarb, glauber ſalts, jalap, ſena, nutmegs, [illegible] *Spaniſh* flies, vitriolated tartar, ſalop, valerian, opium, gum arabic, [illegible] digeſtive, magneſia alba, ſalts of wormwood, balſom copivi, myrrh, [illegible] caſtile ſoap, and camphor——*Ruſſia* ſail duck, ſewing twine and palms, large and ſmall ſail needles, black pepper, allum, bohea and green tea, ſewing ſilk, barcelona and check handkerchiefs, printed gauze and nun's thread, pulls, printing, invoice, and copy paper, ivory and horn combs, penknives, large cutting ditto, ſciſſors, ſewing needles, pins of different ſizes, lancets in caſes, [illegible] chriſtals, ſilk gauze, ribbands, ſkeleton wire, mens and ladies kidd gloves, *French* coniack brandy, bottle corks, pin cuſhions, ſnuff boxes, [illegible] wax, white ſhoe wax, frame ſaws, ſpye-glaſſes, ½ and ¼ minute glaſſes, [illegible] nails, &c. &c. &c. (6‖)

DINWIDDIE, *January* 1778.

A YOUNG man, qualified to tranſact the buſineſs of a county [illegible] clerk, will meet with very good encouragement by applying to [illegible] tf JOHN NICHOLAS.

FOR SALE, between 7 and 8000 acres of exceeding fine tobacco and [illegible] land, lying in the lower end of *Bedford* county; alſo 1500 acres in *Mecklenburg* county, on the branches of *Fiminwood* and *Blue Stone* creeks, whereon is a plantation cleared ſufficient to work ten or twelve hands to advantage. It is needleſs to ſay any thing in commendation of the above lands, as I imagine the purchaſer would chuſe to ſee them. The terms may be made eaſy and known by applying to me in *Prince George*. (tf) WILLIAM MURRAY.

PORT ROYAL, *December* 22, 1777.

JUST opened, THE PORT ROYAL NEW TAVERN. Such Gentlemen as will favour the ſubſcriber with their cuſtom may depend on his beſt endeavour to pleaſe, by a conſtant attendance, and obliging behaviour, and the greateſt care taken of their baggage, ſervants, and horſes. His houſe is conveniently ſituated on the main road or ſtreet leading in a ſtrait line to and from the country; and as the traveller comes up from the ferry landing to the [illegible] croſs ſtreet, *The New Tavern*, a little onwards to the right hand, readily [illegible] the eye, a low brick houſe forms a kind of a wing to another, which has a *Dutch* roof with five windows in front.

If he meets with ſuch encouragement as to enable him to carry on this buſineſs (which he muſt confeſs is entirely new to him) he will encloſe a few lots againſt the ſpring for paſturage. 13‖ ANDREW LECKIE.

NEW MARKET, *March* 25, 1778.

SHAKESPEARE ſtands about 3 miles from *New Market*, and will cover mares at 5l. each the ſeaſon. He is a black 15½ hands high, got by *Fearnaught*; his dam *Stella*, got by *Shakeſpeare* in *England*, on the imported mare *Caſſandra*. Paſturage for the mares *gratis*, but I will not be anſwerable for eſcapes.

GALLANT will ſtand the preſent ſeaſon, about a mile from *Orange* court-houſe, to cover mares at 5l. each, the money to be paid on receiving the mares. He is a beautiful bay 16 hands high, got by *Fearnaught* out of *Stella*, a well bred mare. Paſturage will be found the mares, but will not be anſwerable for eſcapes. (6) ROBERT BAYLOR.

SILVER TAIL, a beautiful bay, riſing 5 years old, well marked, and in high perfection, ſtands at the ſubſcriber's in *Suſſex* county, near *Rolling's* bridge, and will cover mares for 5 dollars the leap, and 25 dollars the ſeaſon, the leap money to be paid down. Good paſturage *gratis*, but no indemnification againſt eſcapes. (7‖) THOMAS HILL.

Silver Tail was got by old *Fearnaught*, his dam by the ſame horſe, and his grandam by *Sober John*, out of a *Jolly* mare.

JOHN ARMISTEAD.
G. MADISON, who was
Clerk to Col. *John Baylor*, deceaſed.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's ſtock of cattle, in the lower end of *York* county, about 2 years ago, an unmarked heifer, ſince which, ſhe has had a calf. They have been poſted and appraiſed to 30l. JOHN KERBY.

TAKEN up, in *Norfolk* county, on *Paradiſe* creek, a bay horſe about [illegible] hands high, branded on the near buttock W, his right hind foot white to the hoof, paces and gallops. Poſted, and appraiſed to 25l.

WILLIAM OWENS.

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